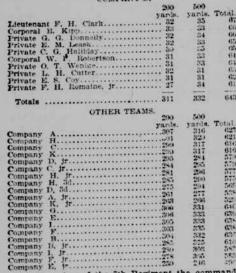
RIFLE RANGES. The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Fitzgerald, removes from the National Guard one of its most popular officers. Colonel Olin resigned because he could not devote as much time resigned because he could not devote as much time to the office as it required. His associates on the staff and General Fitzgerald are loud in their ex-pressions of regret at losing Colonel Olin. He has been a staff officer since October, 1886. The 10th Battailon Band attracted much atten-tion at the Benthilten Convention in

tion at the Republican Convention last week. The delegates and visitors forgot the more exciting inci-dents long enough to applaud the music several

times in the course of the stormy session. The 7th Regiment will parade in full uniform for review by Major General Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, and for the presentation of the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service on the evening of April 2. The detail for the guard will be: Officer of the day, Captain Willard C. Fisk; officers of the guard, Lieutenants Robert McWilliam and James E. Schuyler; two sergeants, four corporals and fifty privates. General McLewee will inspect the regiment on Thursday, April 16.

THE ABEEL TROPHY COMPETITION.

The contest for the Abeel trophy brought out some ine scores at the 7th Regiment Armory. The trophy is open to teams of ten from the various companies shots standing and seven prone, the winning team to have possession of the trophy for thirty days, subject to a challenge at any time after twenty days, the challenged company to have ten days for preparation. Company D, Captain W. C. Fisk, made a score of 643 on the first night, which was not equalled in the shooting that followed. There was great rejoicing over the result, which was a surprise to many of the regiment's crack shots. The best individual score was made by Sergeant O. M. Beach, jr., of Company B, who scored 69 out of a possible 70. The following are the scores: COMPANY D.



At the review of the 7th Regiment the command will appear in white trousers and the band will play, regardless of the weather, some spring song. bering the experience of a number of guards men who had their duck trousers "done up" at a Chinese laundry last season and who appeared on the drill floor looking much too broad, one of the captains told his command that no man will be allowed in the ranks unless his trousers are creased down the front. The Peking style will not go in the 7th Regiment.

THE FAITHFUL 9TH COMPANY.

At the drill on Thursday evening the Ninth Com-pany had 97 per cent in line. The attendance all through the year has been so good that the previous fine record has been eclipsed. This is the best proof of the success of Captain Landon's administration, which is just a year old.

Company B's success in the shooting matches con-tinues to cause discussion. There was much excitement over the contest for the adjutant's prize for ment over the contest for the adjutants prize for revolver shooting. Company K held the trophy when this season's contest began, and Company I, having defeated Company K, hoped to secure the prize when the Second Company tied the best previous

Colonel Chauncey, of the 8th, has not decided upon the name of the officer who will make the review of his command on April 23. Company B, Captain Thomas M. Young, will have an entertainment at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. Company F will entertain its friends at the armory on April 10. Quartermaster Sergeant William Laue has been appointed regimental commissary sergeant by Colonel Chauncey. Corporal Henry Wolf, of Company C, has

the 12th Regiment, but it will probably take place early next month. Marksman's badges will be dissecupation than that of a soldier. He adds that occupation of the regiment occupation of the regiment. tributed on the evening of the review. The athletic games between Company A and the Cathedral Club will take place on the evening of April 8.

#### 22D REGIMENT SCORES.

The match for the trophy presented by the in spector of rifle practice was begun at the 22d Regi-ment range on the evening of March 2l. It is open to teams of eighteen from the various companies, the teams to shoot in relays of six. The score of Company C was the best on the first evening of the contest. This is the official record: COMPANY C.

Sergeant Kohler 28	84	62
Sergeant Garrison 20	30	60
Private Stevens 29	31	60
Captain Lilliendahl 30	20	59
Bergeant Conrow	80	10
Private Schwarte 26	33	50
		-
Totals172	157	859
OTHER COMPANIES.		
Company H166	191	857
Company E 168	171	339
Company A	161	314
Company 1	148	260
Company K	126	239
Captain Maurice E. Burnton, Inspec		Rifle
Practice, made the highest score in the		

regimental review at the armory on the evening of

April 6.

Sergeant Ketcham and Corporals Gemunder, Ford and Wilson have passed the Examining Board. The "smoker" given by Company H on Wednesday was an enjoyable affair. Company G had its annual diarer at the Arena on Wednesday evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Duffy, Majors Thomas F. Lynch and Michael J. Speliman and Adjutant Alfred N. Abeel, of the 68th Regiment, have passed the Examining Board. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board, and have received their warrants: Quartermaster-Sergeant John Galvin, Company E; Sergeants Michael Supple, Compary A, and Peter Finnegan, Company K; Corporals Timothy Supple, Company A; Dennis J. McGrath, Company C; Thomas F. Nash and John J. Lyons, Company D; George E. Rodman, Charles Peters, Patrick Mulligan and John J. Hart, Company E.

Peters, Patrick Mulligan and John J. Hart, Company E.

Private Putram B. Strong's appointment as battalion quartermaster-sergeant of the First Battalion, and Quartermaster-Sergeant William J. Buckley's appointment as battalion quartermaster-sergeant of the Second Battalion are announced in Order No. 33. The same order gives notice that Irving K. Taylor, private, 7th Regiment, has been appointed and commissioned inspector of rifle practice, with rank of captain, from March 7, 1896. First Sergeant John E. Duffy has been commissioned first lieutenant, with rank from March 4, 1896. General F. C. McLewe, Inspector-General, will inspect the 65th Regiment on the evening of May 26. Company drills are ordered as follows: A and D. March 25, April 2 and April 15: B and C. March 21. April 6 and April 20: E and I. March 31, April 14 and April 28: G and K. March 27 and April 19 and

The members of the 69th Regiment are pleased over the action of the Armory Board, and think that they are many steps nearer the badly needed new armory. Recruiting is brisk in the regiment, and Colonel Smith thinks that when the new armory is started the ranks of the regiment will fill up, and that when it is ready for occupancy there will be a waiting list.

IN THE 71ST REGIMENT.

Major-General Ruger expressed himself as highly leased with the looks and the movements of the 71st Regiment on the evening of the review last week. The First Battalion of the 71st Regiment will assemble for drill on the evening of April 3 and 10;

assemble for drill on the evening of April 2 and 10;
a Second Battellon drill will take place on the
evening of April 7. A regimental drill has been
ordered for April 17.
Quartermaster B. F. Arnold was detailed as acting
battallon adjutant in place of Adjutant Dowling on
the evening of March 17. and again on the evening
of March 25, when General Ruger reviewed the
command. The appointment to the temporary
honor created some gossin, but the talk that the
little affair caused any particular dissatisfaction was
unfounded.

unfounded.

The troubles in Company H are probably at an end. Captain S. P. Fisher has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. He commanded his company on the evening of the review, but will not take part in regimental affairs again.

Major Horatio P. Stacpole, of the 10th Battalion and the Adjutant-General's office, was among the visitors at the list Regiment armory last week.

ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL PRACTICE.

hetective-Sergeants Cuff and McNaught Friday ht arrested Dr. Benjamin Hawker, alias Perry, as West, on a benchw arrant charging him with illegal practice of medicine. He was arrested

at No. 510 Third-ave., where he occupied the same office as was used by Dr. Bradford, one of the Brockway gang of counterfeiters, recently sent to prison in New-Jersey. The prisoner is well known to the police. He has served ten years in State prison for malpractice.

Assistant District-Attorney Battle said the man was arrested under a medical law passed last year, which makes it a felony for any one previously convicted of a felony to practise medicine. Hawker was held in \$5,000 ball.

ARMY NOTES OF INTEREST.

A Washington newspaper said a few days ago that frequent complaints had been made by college officials urging that the annual inspections by offi-cers of the Army be abandoned. It is officially cers of the Army be abilities and stated that only two complaints have been filed, and that a number of letters from presidents of colleges are on file at the War Department which strongly advocate the continuance of the inspections. some cases it is urged that there should be at least some cases it is urged that there should be at least two inspections a year. Preparations are now being made to begin the inspection of the 105 colleges to which officers are at present detailed as instructors, in May. Eight line officers have been detailed to assist the officers of the Inspector-General's Department in this work, and they will look after those colleges in the neighborhood of the posts at which they are stationed. One of the features of the inspection will be that the officers will be directed to report how much of an officer's time is taken up while attending to his duties as professor of military science, etc.

The apparent change of base of Secretary La mont as to reviving the grade of lieutenant-general is a subject of post and mess discussion. Less than a month ago the Secretary was quoted as saying. 'My own views are that the commanding general of the Army should have the rank of lieutenant-general." Two weeks ago he sent a letter to the Se ate, in which he gave an adverse opinion on the bill to revive the grade. It is now reported that this letter was written in obedience to the directions of the President, and it has created much comment. It is the general belief among members of the military committees of both houses of Congress that, in spite of this opposition, the grade will be revived for General Miles. It was reported at the time that the bill was pending to give General Schofield this rank that the President was opposed to it, but he yielded a short time before the bill was passed. There is some speculation as to whether he would veto the bill to promote General Miles, some believing that he would not because of the difficulty to reconcile such action with his approval of the bill for the premotion of General Schofield. to revive the grade. It is now reported that this

Secretary Lamont's letter to the Senate Committee says, it effect, that the grade has heretofore been reserved for Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, and that there is no present cessity for restoring it. He then cites the record of the services of Miles, Ruger and Merritt, by way of comparison. Exception is taken to his statemen that Miles never commanded an army, the answer being that as temporary commander of the Second Corps he had a command of 46,624 on the rolls—a command equal to that of an army. General Miles's division was the largest in the corps, being composed of four brigades of twenty-four regiments, and a total strength of 16,000 men. In Mr. Fox's history of the Civil War ne says that the "Second Corps was prominent by reason of its earnest and hard fighting; ... the First Division was the fighting division of the Second Corps. Notwithstanding its engagements were many and loss severe, it captured in a single day more battle-flags, cannon and prisoners of the enemy than it lost in the entire four years of the war." that Miles never commanded an army, the answer

Mention was made in this column two weeks ago hat Captain John G. Bourke, of the 2d Cavalry, had obtained "leave of absence to go beyond the sea" with his father-in-law in search of health. It has been since learned that he went to Cuba and will make observations of the progress of the revolution there. He is not only a military expert, but is master of the Spanish language, and, in accordance with "Army Regulations," he will be obliged to make a report to the War Department upon matters coming to nis attention which he may consider worthy of official notice.

There are forty-one enlisted men who have ap plied as candidates for examination for promotion to second lieutenants. Of these, nine are of the Department of the East, eight each from the Departments of the Missouri and Columbia, six from the Department of the Platte, four from the Department of California and three each from the Department of the California and three each from the Department of the California and three each from the Department of the East Legislation (California and California and Califor ment of California and three each from the Departments of the Colorado and Texas. An instance of the application of the law governing promotion from the ranks came up recently. It is the case of Samuel C. Vestal, of the 2d Cavairy. The law provides that only those shall be examined "who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army." In May, 1891, he was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy, and in June, 1895, he was graduated, but was honorably discharged from the service at his own request and in obedience to the wishes of his parents. Military life had a charm for him and henlisted in the Army, with the intention of trying for a commission. Recently he applied to compete for a second lieutenancy, basing his request on his service in the Army and Navy both, but found that the law operated against him, hence he will have to wait another year.

One of the colored soldiers has written a long letter relative to the distance of the present rules will only lead at the law operated against him, hence he will have to wait another year.

One of the colored soldiers has written a long letter relative to the ranks came up recently. It is understood that the new rules were not service in the Army and Navy both, but found that the law operated against him, hence he will have to wait another year.

One of the colored soldiers has written a long letter relative to the status of the last two weeks law clerks well known to the librarians have leads to even the first employers offices to secure just the form of their employers offices to secure just the form of their employers offices to secure just the form of their employers offices to secure just the form of their employers offices to secure just the form of their employers offices to secure just the form of the lar awers for the lar weeks law clerks well known to the librarians have enders to even the first and Lawyers' Club. Within the last two weeks law clerks well known to the librarians thave leaves that they are interest the form of the lara weeks law cl

letter relative to the status of the colored man as a soldier, his treatment by officers, etc. The author of many benefits derived by being or having been a soldier; that "\$13 a month, good food, quarters, clothing and many other comforts we get could not be obtained for the asking anywhere. Besides, you have schools, good instructors, and many of us do not have time to attend school in civil life. I will say the 11-treatment the colored soldier complains of is only an imagination." He suggests that the discipline that is enforced is necessary, and is recognized by "Army Regulations" for the white as well as the colored soldiers; and that he has never seen any position that could be obtained by the white enlisted man that was closed to the colored man.

STOLE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

A PORTER TRAPPED BY MEANS OF MARKED MONEY.

Joseph Kelly, twenty-three years old, who said that he lived at No. 133 East Thirtieth-st., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Croker, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, on a charge of larceny, preferred by F. W. Harri-man, superintendent of the Holland House.

Mr. Harriman told Magistrate Crane that Kelly had been employed for some time at the Holland House as night porter. About a month ago, patrons of the hotel began to complain that small amounts of money were being stolen from the change pockets of coats that they checked. As several men were working in the checkroom, the hotel people were unable to detect the thief until Friday, when Mr. Harriman placed \$115 in marked money in the pocket of an overcoat which one of the guests checked.

of the men who had been in the checkroom in the course of the night was called to the office and searched. The money was found in Kelly's pockets. Policeman Croker, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, expected to answer in detail. If he makes full and was called in and arrested Kelly. Kelly made no

After the case had been disposed of, Edward C. Harley, the hotel detective, who had come to court Harley, the hotel detective, who had come to court as a witness, attempted to leave the court. As he had not been called on to testify and had been injudicious enough to stand on the line with the prisoners for a moment, he was not allowed to leave the court, as it was suspected that he was a prisoner attempting to escape. He protested that he was a detective, but as everybody in the case had left the court, he could get no one to corroborate his statement. He was taken to Acting Sergeant Campbell's room and was there held a prisoner until Mr. Harriman could be summoned. When Mr. Harriman arrived he identified him, and after the usual amount of red tape the detective was allowed to leave the court. He was extremely angry at the court officials.

CAPTAIN DEVERY'S FUTURE.

THE COMMISSIONERS WILL PROBABLY ASSIGN HIM TO A PRECINCT IN A DAY OR TWO.

Police Captain William S. Devery, who was acquitted in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Friday, may be placed in command of a office yesterday it was said that the remaining indictments against him probably would be dismissed. Devery has been drawing full pay while he has been suspended from duty since June of last year, when he was reinstated by the courts. The Commissioners in 1894 tried and dismissed him on the charge of receiving bribes from keepers of disorderly houses, but he did not appear at the trial, and his counsel presented syldence that he was too ill to appear. The courts reinstated him

was too ill to appear. The courts reinstated him on the ground that he was tried illegally. Captain Cross was reinstated on the ground that the testimony of the women who appeared against Devery was not worthy of belief, and for that reason it is doubtful if the present Commissioners will place Devery on trial on the old charges.

President Roosevelt said yesterday that Devery doubtless would be restored to duty, and the question of his retrial would be considered later. Commissioner Grant said that if Devery had been wrongfully accused it was right that he should be restored to his position. Commissioner Parker is said to be friendly to Devery. The cost of Devery's defence in several trials is said to have been enormous.

BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED AMONG LAWYERS AND IN THE COURTS.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has considered within a few days some of the most difficult questions which have been argued before it. The Rapid Transit act was attacked with great ingenuity by lawyers of ability, and the constitutional questions raised were of great importance. The arguments in the two cases arising under the racing law were also by keen and experienced lawyers. Judges in different parts of the State have taken different views of the law, and the Appellate Division will therefore not have the benefit of the Uniform judgment by other judges in inquiring into the case. The Appellate Term of the Court also had some cases of special interest before it last week. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has

Some confusion arises over the similarity of the designation of the two Appellate branches of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division is really a separate tribunal, while the Appellate Term is made up of three Supreme Court Justices assigned to that duty. The Appellate Term decides simply the ap-peals from the City and District Courts. It is unfortunate that a name could not have been chosen for it which bore less resemblance to that of the Appellate Division. The rules of the Supreme Court under which the term for the hearing of appeals from the City and District Courts was formed did not give any name to that term of the Court, and there is therefore no difficulty except the assent of the judges and of the bar in using some other name. If it were called the Appeal Term, or the Term for Minor Appeals, or by some other designation which would indicate its purpose and yet not lead to its confusion with the Appellate Division, many members of the bar would be better pleased.

Justice Pryor, who has had charge of the term of the Supreme Court in which divorce cases are heard, has as usual made many interesting com-ments on the cases before him. One of the most valuable suggestions which he has made is that an act should be passed providing for the service of the should be passed providing for the service of the summons and complaint upon the co-respondent in a divorce case. It does sometimes happen that evi-dence may be introduced, or a confession made, which, if uncontradicted, would tarnish the good which, if uncontradicted, would tarnish the good name of a person who is not a party to the action and who has no opportunity to deny the allegation. A difficulty would arise where the co-respondent was an unknown person, but where the name of one who may be able to explain the appearances against him or her is brought into notoriety in a divores case, it seems only just that an opportunity should be given for the correction of any misstatements. The person who appeared before Justice Pryor asserting that he had just learned of an action in which his name was mentioned as being guilty of immoral acts with a married woman, though, as he declared, he was entirely innocent, is certainly entitled to sympathy.

Litigation over the new liquor tax law has already begun, and will continue energetically until some of the many doubtful points in the act are cleared up. The social clubs which are affected by the act will probably have difficulty in securing any special exemption unless a new law is passed. Some of the provisions which have been especially criticised were taken from the old excise law withcriticised were taken from the old excise law without change, and the difficulties are largely imaginary. The provision as to the sale of liquor on
Sundays is in almost the exact language of the
law of 1802, except that hotel-keepers are exempted.
The fear that the provisions against the sale of
liquor on Sunday might interfere with the administration of the sacraments might just as well have
been expressed while the old law was in effect, as
there has been no change in that regard. Construction by the courts may do away with some of
the uncertainties of the new statute, but it will
certainly be several years before the exact meaning of some of the phrases and the extent to which
the law will affect various interests will be settled.

The Law Institute Library, which, under the efficient management of William H. Winters, the courteous and learned librarian, has been a fa vorite institution among downtown lawyers, will become less popular if the rules which have recently been made are not speedily altered. The facts that the library is one for lending books, as well as for consulting them, and that it is using public property to a considerable extent, make it mpossible that the library should ever be con ducted upon the principle of those of the Bar As-sociation and Lawyers Club. Within the last two

more than ever interesting and useful to members been appointed color-bearer.

the letter has had fifteen years of service, and avers of the bar, contains a series of articles from the per that to the colored man who has no occupation and of L. B. Proctor, who has written in the past many occupation than that of a soldier. He adds that there are colored men now in the Army and many who have left the service who cannot estimate the many benefits derived by being or having been a soldier; that "33 a month, good food, quarters, clothing and many other comforts we get could not be obtained for the asking anywhere. Besides, you have schools, good instructors, and many of us do not have time to attend school in civil life. I will say the Li-treatment the colored soldier complains of is only an imagination." He suggests that the discipline that is enforced is necessary, and is recognized by "Army Regulations" for the white as well as the colored soldiers; and that he has never seen any position that could be obtained by the white enlisted man that was closed to the colored man.

The Committee on International Arbitration of the

The Committee on International Arbitration of the New-York State Bar Association, which formed in response to the address of Mr. Depew, has a useful work before it. At its first meeting last week little could be done because the committee had been in existence for only a short time. The secretary, Frank C. Smith, has been in the past suc cessful in collecting and tabulating the opinions of cessful in collecting and tabulating the opinions of members of the bar on important matters, and he has devoted himself to the new work with his usual energy. He has written to the members of other State bar associations, and the result will probably he the formation of some general committee, which will endeavor to create a National feeling in favor of arbitration between the governments of English-speaking peoples. A somewhat similar work is in progress in Great Britain, and when the bar of both countries has united on a plan, the adoption of some effective measure by the Legislatures of both countries will not be difficult.

A firm of lawyers in Shelbyville, Ill., writes to "The Chicago Legal News" making a complain which many country lawyers have privately uttered concerning the manner in which collection agencies thecked.

Yesterday morning the money was gone, and each formation concerning the standing of business mer without making any compensation. A long list of questions is sent to the lawyer as to the financial condition of a local business man or firm, and he is courteous reply he may at some time receive from defence, and Magistrate Crane held him for trial in the collection agent some account against the per \$300. son concerning whom inquiry is made, or against some other local business firm. Even then his fee some oncerning whom inquiry is made, or sagainst some other local business firm. Even then his fee is restricted, and he is compelled to pay a part of it to the collection agency. He is importuned to pay sums of money to place his name on lasts published by commercial agencies, and usually he receives little business in return. The hard-working country lawyer frequently resorts to advertising methods which the New-York lawyer either disclains or considers unprofitable, and in return he is besieged by credit men and business agencies. The particular complaint which was made in this case arises from the conduct of the agents and the attorneys for wholesale houses, who, if the claim is sufficiently large or they can obtain free transportation, go to the place where the debor lives and endeavor to collect the claim themselves, instead of sending it to the local attorney who has given information without compensation, and who has sought in various ways to obtain the collection business for his own town or section of the country. The whole collection business has now gone so far into the control of agencies and of men who are not lawyers that few lawyers find it profitable to continue that business except in cases where attachments can be issued.

The comparative summary and index of State leg-

islation prepared by the New-York State Library, containing information as to the laws passed in 1895 by all of the States in which Legislatures were in seesion, has been favorably received by law journals and practising lawyers throughout the country. The arrangement of the work enables one easily to learn the tendency of legislation and to keep track of the new laws or many important subjects. The present number is one of the most complete and valuable of the series.

OWNEY PAYS A VISIT.

THE CELEBRATED POSTOFFICE DOG INSPECTS

THE NEW-YORK STATION, The Postoffice dog Owney paid another visit to this city on Friday. He has travelled all over this country in mail cars as a deadhead, and has even taken trips to China and Japan. "Owney" came from Washington on a Pennsylvania train early Friday morning and crossed the river on a mall wagon, perched in the seat with the driver. When thed the Postoffice he started in to make an

Frederick Locser

, IMPORTING RETAILERS,

### MILLINERY. Remarkable Sale for Easter.

BROOKLYN,

It has always been our rule to make the very lowest possible prices on goods when most in demand. We therefore offer the following:

Untrimmed Straw Hats, entirely New, 58 cts. instead of 75 cts. to \$1.98.

2,400 extra quality Untrimmed Straw Hats, in all the new Swiss, Italian and English fancy braids, every shape new this season, including short back sailors, black, all colors, and new combination, at 58 cts. each; regular prices up to date, 75 cts. to \$1.98.

French Flowers and Foliage, Just Opened, 25, 38 and 48 cts. in-

stead of 48 cts. to \$1.75.

8,000 bunches Paris made French Flowers and Foliage, the most perfect natural effects and colorings that can be made, 25, 38 and 48 cts. per bunch; regular values, 48 cts. to \$1.75.

#### Black Dress Goods.

Very Special for Monday.

50-inch Sicilian, heavy quality, 500 yards only, 38-inch plain Mohair Brilliantines, 500 yards only, 39 cts. per yard. 36-inch all-wool French Serge, 25 cts. per yard. 38-inch all-wool Jacquard, 59 cts. per yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

35-inch all wool French Cheviot, 49 cts.
46-inch Covert Cloth, new colorings, 85 cts.
46-inch Fancy Sultings, 75 cts.
52-inch Fancy Cheviot Sultings, 59 cts.
56-inch Melton Bicycle Sultings, \$1.25.

NEW SILKS

At Remarkably Low Prices. 2,500 yards fancy striped Taffetas, 50 combina-tions, suitable styles for full dress, 59 cts, per yard; made this season to sell for \$1.00. 22-inch Warp Print Taffetas, new designs and colorings, 98 cts. 24-inch Navy blue and white printed Foulards,

24-inch Printed Pongees, new designs, 65 cts.

WASH FABRICS. A Great Chance.

32-inch fire quality Corded Dimities, 75 new and beautiful styles, 12½ cts. per yard instead of 0 cts. 32-inch Grass Linen Batiste, 12½ cts. 32-inch French Jaconets, 19 cts.

LADIES' CAPES. Many Beautiful and Unique De-

Suitable for afternoon or evening occasions, in Velvet, Pompadour Silk, Taffeta Glace, Peau de Sole, Chiffon, etc., handsomely trimmed with jet, lace, spangles, linen, batiste and other fashionable combinations, at \$10.25, \$14.75, \$16.25, \$21.09, \$29.00, \$37.00, \$45.00, \$32.00 to \$75.00.

Cloth Capes, single or double, plain, braided or jetted, in Kersey, Clay Diagonal and Chevlot, some lined, others faced with black or fancy silks, at \$4.25, \$6.25, \$9.25, \$11.50, \$14.50, \$17.5, to \$42.50.

\$22.50.
Tan Cloth Capes, entirely tailor made, trimmed with straps of material or stitching; many styles lined with fancy sliks, others unlined, \$3.50, \$6.25, \$8.95, \$10.75, to \$27.00.

Louis XVI Coats, A predominating fashion this season, in rich pat-terns of Brocade Silks and Velvets, exquisitely trimmed and embroidered, \$58.00 to \$85.00.

in black Kersey, Cheviot, Unfinished Worsted, Clay Diagonal and Granite Cloth, with either fly or box front, some lined, others half lined or faced, at \$3.25, \$5.75, \$5.25, \$10.75, \$12.50 to \$28.00.

Also an excellent assortment of tan Top Coats, suitable for either driving or street wear, in Whipcord, Kersey, Covert and other handsome materials, \$7.95 to \$41.00.

COLORED SKIRTS.

Fine shaded Cotton Crepon Skirts, newest effects, deep umbrella ruffle, full width, 98 cts.
Extra quality Satine Skirts, five rows of braid, umbrella ruffle, \$1.10.

26-inch navy blue, fine quality all slik Um-brelias, mounted with real Dresden handles, steel red, case and tassels to match, real value \$5.59—

50 Fancy White Silk Parasols. with 6-inch pinked and hemmed ruffled edge, white frame, stick and ball handle, value \$2.50, at \$1.25.

32 Walking Sticks,

Horn, Ivory and buck handles, trimmed with sterling silver and mounted on rare woods, \$2.95 each.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

50 all wool Salior Sults, dark blue Cheviot, silk Also 300 pairs Bicycle Leggins, tan and full length, best make, entirely new west suit, at \$2.45 to-morrow.

#### Kid Gloves.

An Extraordinary Lot of New, FreshGoods, Imported Expressly for Easter.

At 69 cts., Real Value \$1.00: Kid Gloves, 4 pearl buttons, one row stitched back, tans, browns and black, all sizes,

At 69 cts., Real Value \$1.00 to \$1.25:

7-hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves, tans, browns, modes and black, all sizes. At 85 cts., Real Value \$1.00:

Pure white Kid Gloves, embroidered black back, with 4 pearl buttons, all sizes. At 98 cts., Real Value \$1.25:

Al 330 Cts., Metter tettee Al 300 Appendix Appendix Appendix Appendix Appendix Also 2-clasp Pique Gloves, especially adapted to bicycle riders and also an excellent walking glove, fine shades of tan and ox blood, all sizes.

LACES

At One-third to One-quarter of Regular Prices.

Section B, Rear of Store. The most desirable makes—Lierrie, Applique, Mechlin, Point d'Alencon. Net Top Venetian; also Honiton effects on Mechlin grounds, from 5 to 12

Honiton effects on Mechiin grounds, from 5 to 12 inches wide—

Lot 1, at 25 cts. per yard.

Lot 2, at 39 cts. per yard.

Lot 3, at 49 cts. per yard.

Lot 4, at 59 cts. per yard.

Odds and ends and broken sets in various makes and widths, 3 to 3 inches wide, 5 to 29 cts.

per yard.

Val Laces, 12-yard pieces, white, butter and linen shades, 15, 19, 25, 29, 35, 39, 45 and 49 cts.

per piece—½ to 1 inch wide.

High Grade at Low Prices.

CORSETS.

whalebone, fine white Coutille, and 50 pairs same style, made of black Lasting, both styles handsomely trimmed on top with broad lace and double row of slik ribbon, sizes 18 to 26, at \$3.98 and \$4.98; former prices \$5.98 and \$6.98.

LADIES' GOLFERS And Silk Waists.

Fine imported Golfers, with fancy tops, silk mixture, full sleeves, \$2.98.

Extra quality all wool Golfers, navy. gray, brown, white and cardinal, extra large sleeves, perfect fitting, \$4.48.

A choice lot of black Silk Waists, boned, shirred neck, also handsome striped and figured silk Waists, with very large Bishop sleeves, \$4.98.

Fine Percale and Lawn Waists, Extra quality Satine Skirts, five rews of braid, umbrella ruffle, \$1.10.

\*\*UMBRELLAS.\*\*

47 Only at \$2.75 instead of \$5.50.\*\*

25 inch park blue, fire quality all alls. The state of the same ships and state of the same ships are ships and state. A choice lot of Lawn, Dimity and Percale Waists, including a good style of the celebrated King Waists, \$1.45 and \$1.79.

EMBROIDERIES.

Section B, Rear of Store. Just received, a new lot of Embroideries on Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, both neat and showy designs, openwork and loop edges, cut and ready for use, 4 to 18 inches wide, 5, 7, 10, 124, 15, 19 and 25 cts, per yard—sold only in strips.

> LADIES' BICYCLE Boots and Oxfords.

Bicycle High Boots, tan and black, \$3.25. Bicycle Oxfords, \$2.00. Also 300 pairs Bicycle Leggins, tan and black, ull length, best make, entirely new weave of

## HONEST FURNITURE SELLING.

The success of our Furniture selling is attributable largely to the fact that every article we offer is exactly as we represent it to be. There is no business wherein confidence plays so great a part as in Furniture. As an example we saw advertised the other day: "A 3-piece Solid Mahogany Inlaid Divan Suit, upholstered

Silk Damask, \$23.50, regular price \$37.50." We bought one of these Suits, and found it to be ordinary wood stained in

IMITATION OF MAHOGANY. We have the same goods, from the same maker, which we will close at \$17.50—15 of them.



A FLUCTUATING FRUIT MARKET. ORANGES FAIRLY FIRM-LEMONS LANGUISHING-

HEAVY SALES AND RECEIPTS-LARGE SHIP-MENTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUIT. The wholesale fruit market was as fluctuating

last week as the weather was fickle. California havel granges were sold from \$1.25 to \$4.50 a box. which was an advance of about 25 cents a box over the prices of the previous week. Nearly all of the remainder of the crop of navels is said to have been shipped and higher prices are predicted. The range of prices of seedlings was from \$1.75 to \$3 a box, according to the condition and quality of the fruit. California oranges are now being shipped at the rate of from fifty to sixty carloads a day, and it is estimated that the shipments made thus far this Season amounts to over 2,400,000 boxes.

Bales of Mediterranean oranges were heavy dur-

ing the week, and good fruit in sound condition was sold for from \$2.50 to \$3 a box. Some fruit that was received in bad order was sold for merely nominal prices. The auction sales of oranges last week amounted to 21,740 boxes and 9,000 half boxes. There are now on the way to this country, from the Mediterranean, about 45,000 boxes and 81,660 half boxes or oranges, which win be distributed among the ports of destination as follows: New-York, 33,200 boxes and 29,300 half boxes; Boston, 4,500 boxes and 27,360 half boxes; Philadelphia, 4,300 boxes and 10,000 half boxes; Baltimore, 1,000 boxes and 4,000 half boxes; New-Orleans, 2,000 boxes and 500 half boxes. examination of the building, and in a few minutes had chased from the cellar a number of cats which tations were from 10 to 15 cents a box lower yes-

Mr. Dayton had caused to be kept there. His old friends in the building noticed that he had lost one eye since his former visit. The tags on the dog's collar showed that he had been in Milwaukee, Wis., on February 27, and in Troy, N. Y., on March 7. Yesterday morning he started for Chicago. still further decline, as the market is weak and drooping. The auction sales of lemons in this mar-

drooping. The auction sales of lemons in this market last week amounted to 75,850 boxes. There are now on the way to this country from the Mediterranean about 29,200 boxes of lemons, which are due soon to arrive at American ports as follows: New-York, 13,000 boxes; Baitimore, 13,000 boxes; Philadelphia, 7,700 boxes; Baitimore, 13,000 boxes; New-Orleans, 6,900 boxes.

Bananas are in fair supply but only moderate demand, orders from out of town having been unusually small. Closing quotations, per bunch, for "firsts" are as follows: Port Limon, 31 25; Jamaica, 31 12½ to \$1 25; Aspinwall, 90 cents to \$1. The receipts of bananas at this port since January 1 were 41,230 bunches, against 474,220 during the corresponding period of last year.

Fineapples are in very light supply, receipts from Havana being merely nominal, on account of the war in Cuba. Prices range from \$8 to \$20 a hundred. It is now reported that the Florida crop will be better than was anticipated, and this, with heavy receipts from the Bahamas and a possible increase in shipments from Havana, it is hoped, will keep the market fairly supplied as the season advances.

TO INVESTIGATE ZAPEL'S DEATH. An investigation of the death of Charles Zapel in

the Postoffice on Friday evening has been ordered by Postmaster Dayton, and it will be begun to-morrow morning. Zapel was one of several housepainters who had been employed by a sub-con-tractor in the building lately. There is no doubt that he fell down the elevator shaft by accident, thinking that he was stepping into the elevator, but the investigation is expected to show if McNally, the elevator man, was in any way responsible for the accident. McNally ran the car up to the sec-ond thour of the building to carry up Zapel and another painter named Charles Oehler. He sllowed the door of the elevator shaft to remain open in violation of the rules, apparently, while he took

# Tredk Loesevolo

IMPORTING RETAILERS, BROOKLYN.

## CARPETS.

**Great Reductions in New** Goods for Monday.

Savonnerie, Bigelow and Read Axminsters, \$1.00 per yard; regular price, \$1.55. Lowell, Bigelow and other standard makes of Body Brussels, 97½ cts.; regular price, \$1.25. 9 and 10-wire Tapestry, 56 cts.; reduced from 75 and 85 cts. Second and Third Floors, Annex.

PORTIERES.

75 pairs extra quality plain Chenille Portices with new style fringe, 3 colorings, \$4.00 per pair.
Also 50 pairs heavy Reversible Tapestry Curtains in Delft blue, rose, nile, olive and steal blue combinations, \$7.50 per pair.
75 pairs Irish Point Curtains, \$6.50 per par.
Tapestry Table Covers, special design in orings, 4-4, \$1.25; 6-4, \$1.75; 8-4, \$3.00; 10-4, \$4.4

FINE PERSIAN

And Turkish Rugs and Car And Turkish Rugs and CarDaghestan, Anatolian and Bergamo
\$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
Carabagh, Mossoul and Kazac Rugs, as and modern, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$22.50.
Antique Cashmere Carpets, choice cash average size \$7.10 feet, \$30.00 and \$35.00.
Antique Sennah, Feraghan and Teher 1 average size \$4.7 feet, \$5.00; usual price, \$67.50 Turkish Ghiordes Rugs, size \$9.7 \$85.00 Silk Oushak Rug, \$7.85.10, \$62 \$100.00 Silk Mohair Rug, \$9.9.7.2, \$70.5 \$125.00 Silk Coula Rug, 10x6.7, \$85.00.50 imported Kobe Rugs, 72x36 inches stead of \$2.00.

50 imported stead of \$2.00.

LEATHER GOODS.

An essorted lot of Leather Belts, w. Rid and Grain Leather, with leather covered b kies, 1 to 1½ inch wide, 21 cts. Grain Leather Bicycle Chatelain Bass, 2 yies, 48 cts.
Fine quality Calf Leather Combination
Book, leather lined, sterling silver corners
5 cts.

TOILET ARTICLES. Bath and Toilet Sponges. 400 large size Velvet Bath Sponges, 19 cts. 600 Velvet Tollet Sponges, 5 cts. Assorted sizes of fine Silk Tollet Sponges, 6 cts.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

We are sole owners in this country of a new substance, made in Europe, for dry cleaning, which prevents goods from shrinking and brings out the colorings clean and bright.

We guarantee our new black dye not to crock on all-wool or silk.

Curtains and Blankets laundered by hand, and without the use of injurious chemicals.

We will store them free of charge during the summer months.

INDIA STOOLS, \$1.45.



In Oak, Mahogany finish and Birch; formerly old at \$3.25; our price now \$1.45.

SMALL WARES.

Fancy slik Garter Elastic, 15 cts. yard.
Fancy Lisle Garter Elastic, 10 cts. yard.
Aunt Lydia's Linen Thread, 5 cts. spool.
Tompson's spoon-shape Corset Steels, attachable, 7 cts. pair; satine, 5 cts.
Seamless Dress Shields, size 3, 10 cts. pair; size
4, 12 cts.; rubber lined, size 3, 10 cts.; rubber-lined satin, size 3, 15 cts.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases.

Standard Utica Mills Sheets, made and stamped

in the mills—

2½ yards wide, 55 cts.

2¼ yards wide, 50 cts.

2 yards wide, 45 cts.

1¾ yards wide, 45 cts.

1¾ yards wide, 45 cts.

1½ yards wide, 45 cts.

1½ yards wide, 35 cts.

45-inch Pillow Cases, 12½ cts.

One lot 42-inch Bleached Pillow Casing, 8 cts.
per yard, and one lot 50 and 54 inch, 12½ cts. per yard.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Narrow colored, spangled and beaded Gimps, 8 cts. per yard; worth 12 to 20 cts.
Colored Spangled Bands, %-inch wide, 18 cts. per yard; worth 30 cts.
Sample Garnitures of jet, colored beads and pearls, in yoke, collar and drapery effects, at half of regular prices.
Narrow colored spangled and beaded Gimp, 18 cts. per yard.

BUTTONS HALF PRICE. Brass Buttons for trimming purposes, three sizes, 7 cts. per card of 2 dozen.

White Pearl Buttons, plain and fancy, 2 and 4 holes, 25 cts. per case of 2 dozen.

White Pearl Buttons, 4 holes, 16 to 20 lines, 15 cts. per card of 2 dozen.

White pearl Shirt Buttons, 5 cts. per dozen.

Colored Ivory Buttons, all colors, for trimming, 8 cts, per card of 2 dozen.

TABLE LINEN.

Extra heavy Bleached Table Damask, 60 cts. per yard.
Good quality Bleached Table Damask, 75 cts.
Superior quality Bleached Table Damask, \$1.80
Damask Napkins, %, \$1.25 and \$1.75 per doses;
\$4, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per dozen.

Fredh Loeser 860,

the car further up the shaft, and when Zapel walked through the door again he fell into the sub-cellar and was killed. Zapel had a wife and three children living at No. 1,115 Second-ave.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before MacLess.
J.—Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Becks
man, J.—Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Becks
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts III, IV, V, VI,
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts III, IV, V, VI,
VIII and VIII—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Parts II, III, IV, V, VI,
VIII, IX, X and XI—Adjourned for the term.
Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgeraid, S.—
Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgeraid, S.—
Riley (No. 2), Bichard McCallough, Mary E. Burtee,
Burtee, Martin McCallough, Mary E. Burtee,
Burtee, Martin McCallough, Mary E. Burtee,
III, VI, VIII, VIIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIIII, VIIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIII, VIIII, VI

William Muller; No. 1185.

a. m.

City Court—Special Term—Before Conlan, J.—Court

opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—General Term—Before Van Wyek, C. J.

City Court—General Term—Before Conlan, J.—Court

City Court—General Term—Before Van Wyek, C. J.

City Court—General Term—Before Van W City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, II and IV—Ab journed for the term,

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.
By MacLean, J.

Wellwood—Richard H. Clarke.
Meyer—Wilbur McBride.
Chanler—Charles F. Wells.
Loney—Edward Grosse. By Beekman, J.

Bushnell vs. Durant—Albert Stickney, Raboch vs. Raboch—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Waldo vs. Dunn—William T. Gray, Zeit vs. Snyder—George N. Messiker, RECEIVER APPOINTED.